THE

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Poetrn

[FOR THE HERALD.]

"The shields of the earth belong unto the Lord." Psalms 47th.

Strange thought, most comforting, That o'er the spirit steals With awe, immeasurable, Calming each hidden fear Each motion of unrest; The thought, that mighty shields Catching celestial light, From that white throne Whereon, the King of Kings, Reigns, Lord Omnipotent, Are ever held by Him And His bright messengers Twixt us and demon ill! So-e'en the tiny babe Upon whose snowy brow The cross baptismal, glows Afresh-has shields protecting All his own -and dying-Passes the jewell'd gates Of Heavenly Home -- as safe, As Christian old-whose Rest is won, by Faith in Those same Shields refulgent Upon whose shining face The cross of suffering Christ Is stamped-forever! "The shields of all the carth Unto the Lord belong." Take heart ye warriors, In the strife immortal, If God above us be, Holding with arm on'stretch'd The æges of his Love, Your battle must be won,

Stay Law.

And yours th' exultant erv.

And Grave - thy Victory !"

"Oh Derth! where is thy sting

Mr. Stephens maintained, that the law postponing the period for Welevy and sale of property under execution, was of the nature of a statute of imitation. Its constitutionality was to be the time was reasonable and defuite it | constitutional and void. contracts. This was a law regulating the puredy. The obligation of a contract is one obligation of a contract is intrivsic in with a proper interpretation of its! tracts themselves, where it is made by advance the ends of justice, deal and not the laws regulating Judicial with the remedy; but this power can proceedings for holding parties to never be exercised with the view and

These latter vary with every State or nation. They never enterinto or become part of the obligation of the contract. The obligation of the contract is perfect in itself and travels he can call upon the Legislature so to with it under the "lex loci contractus" wherever it goes or in whatever forum it seeks redress for a breach. He combatted broadly and thoroughly the idea that the obligation of a contract made to enforce them. Strictly thing as enforcing contracts by Judicial proceedings of any sort. All that | the complaint. the courts and that class of laws known as remedies can do, is to provide opinions of Judges Marshall and compensation for contracts broken be- Story in defence of his positions. He fore the courts or remedies are appeal- argued in extenso that the Legislature ed to. The obligation of a contract is as counsel who had preceeded him contracts. (Hon. Linton Stephens) had well stated, "the liability which the law attaches to the terms used by the parties." This liability or responsibility, this "juris vinculum" as Judge Sto- to greatly lessen their value, and alry styles it, or this "legal tie," as the French term it exists separately and cable. distinctly in every valid contract without any reference or connection whatever with the laws or judicial proceedings instituted for the purpose of holding parties to their responsibilities for | breaches of contracts, Every perfect and valid contract has not only a legal of the latter are tied up .- Milledgeunity, but, in the language of Story, a legal ubiquity of obligation, which could not be if the remedial laws of the place where it is made entered at all into the essence of its obligation which, by the Constitution of the United States, no State can impair.

Honce any dealing with the remedy, any change in the language of Story, 1 as to the "times and modes" of giving redress for breaches of contracts which does not impair this obligation as stated, does not come within the pro-hibition of the Constitution of the United States. The Legislature may say, that no suit shall be brought on a No one has ever contended that such an act impairs the obligation of the contract. The legislature has equal right and power if they saw fit to declare by law that no suit should be instituted on promisory notes after two years from their maturity, or one

year, or any shorter time, provided it t was reasonably long in the judgment of the Courts for parties interested, to ook after their rights. Such action of the legislature it is admitted on all sides, would affect notes made before, as well as after. It is also admitted that such action would be constitution-Well, if it is constitutional for the legislature in providing remedies

for broken contracts, to deny all remedy after six years, or two years, or one year to the holder of a note without impairing the obligation of the contract, is it not just as constitutional to provide that when parties come into Court to seek redressfor breaches of contracts, that an equally reasonable time shall be allowed, before final execution shall be awarded without impairing the obligation of the contract? That certainly remains as intact by the legislature in the one instance as the other. If the obligation is unimpaired when all remedy is barred in the one case, equally so is it in the other when there is only a reasonable postponement of the compensa-

tion awarded for its breach. If he was right in showing that this net of the legislature fell properly within that class of laws as remedies, then he quoted Marsha. . s remarks as not only applicable but potent on the question, when he said :

"Without impairing the obligation of the contract, the remedy may certainly be modified as the wisdom of the nation may direct."

He also quoted as pertinent and having force on this question, in his opinion, the remark of Justice Johnson of the U.S. Supreme Court in a

a case where he said: "The right then of creditors to the aid of the public arm for the recovery of contracts, is not absolute and unlimited, but may be modified by the necessities of society."

The policy of this act of the legislature, Mr. Stephens vindicated at great length, and maintained that it was essential for the creditors as a clss as it was for the debtors.

Without it, or something like it. the obligation of the contracts of creditors as a class though perfect, would be almost worthless while unger the provision of the act the obligation remaining unimpaired, full compensation might be obtained.

General Cobb held the act of the legislature, called "stay laws and installment laws," impaired the obligatested upon the same principles. If tion of contracts, and consequently un-

could not be said to interfere with or The true doctrine to be drawn from all the argument and authorities he no authority to interfere with the conthing, and the remedy another. The tracts of parties neither directly by changing them, nor indirectly by legis-The Legislature can for the purpose of to the President for approval or rejection. terms under the laws regulating con- giving efficacy to contracts, and theretheir legal responsibilities for their for the purpose of relieving the parbreaches. The latter class of laws ties from the legal effects of the concomplaint by either party, that the existing remedy promised by the law coeds of the same be applied to the fails to afford the benefit or relief to struction of the Western armory. which he is entitled by his contract, modify the remedy, as to furnish the benefit or relief to which his contract entitles him, and the Legislature can constitutionally respond to such an

> Gen. Cobb quoted largely from the of the State, impairs the obligation of

remedies for the collection of debt, the collection of the same is so hampered with conditions and postponements, as

2d. Because it gave an unjust advantage to new over old ereditors.

3d. Because it gives precedence to foreign over domestic creditors, as the former can collect their debts through the Federal Courts, whilst the hands ville Recorder.

Gustave Dore, the wonderful illustrator of classics, is still a frequent subject of conversation in Paris. He was born in Strasburg in 1832, and so may be regarded as half German in his origin. He commenced his marvelous labors when only 16, on the Journal pour Rire wherein his caricatures gained him the first beginnings of fame. This branch resentatives to-day, establishing condi-of arts seems to be his forte. His works tions by which the States of Nova Scoare already more innuerous than any half-dozen of the oldest artists in the whole course of their lives.

A lump of gold taken from the North note after six years from its maturity. Carolina gold mines, weighing five ducement for these provinces to annex No one has ever contended that such points is on exhibition at Statesville. themselves to the United States, the pounds, is on exhibition at Statesville, North Carolina. It is the largest lump found in the State since 1828.

Inst October.

Later from Europe.

A REBERVAE. COM TERRE ES ES REPRENENT. COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

New York, July 2 .- The steamship Bre-

men has arrived with dates to June 20 Prussia and Italy had formally declared war against Austria. Prussians entered Dresden June 19, the King of Saxony withdrawing to Bohe-mia. His army effected a junction with the

Diplomatic relations have been broken

between Prussia and Bavaria. The Prussians occupy Hanover and threatm Frankfort. An engagement took place between the Prussians and Hessians near Frankfort, in which a regiment of the latter were almost

entirely annihilated. The Austrians are hourly expected in Saxony. The States of Oldenburg and Anhalt have withdrawn from the Confederation.

A battle is expected near Frankfort, beore which place are assembled thirty to fifty thousand Federal troops. The Federal plan of operations is said to be for the reonquest of Holstein. The Austrians commenced hostilities,

June 18, by crossing the Silesian frontier at Gulima, and firing on the Prussians. The latter have not crossed the Austrian frontier but the reports are that they are pushing towards Bohemia.
Tairty thousand Prussians occupied Mo-

thern, two miles from Leipsic, and subsequently the Wurtzen and Kiesa Railroad.
The British Ministry has been defeated on an amendment to the Reform Bill, which was carried against the Government by eleven majority. Gladstone communicated in consequence with the Queen at Balmoral.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA. New York, July 2. -- The steamship Cuba as arrived from Liverpool June 23 via Queenstewn June 21, with three days's later

No collision of magnitude had occured between the belligerents, but battles were ex-

Silesia.
The first shock of arms will probably take place in Silesia. The Prussians have entered Austrian Silesia. The Italian army crossed the Mincio June 23 without op position, having given three days' notice to the Austrian commanders that Italy would, on that day inaugurate hostilities. The Italian Ministry has been reorganized un-der Ricasola. It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned, and that he will be succeeded by Cardinal Altieri.

Congressional.

Washington, July 25. The Conference Committee of both House agreed on the Paris Exposition Bill, only substituting currency for coin. The Bill goes to the The House passed a resolution requesting

the President to inform the House whether the persons of loyal citizens of the United States are sufficiently protected in the Southern States, and whether any additioncitizens of States recently the enjoyment of the constitutional rights The Conference Committee arranged obligation of a contract is intrusic in changing them, nor indirectly by legis-itself. It springs from its validity, lating on the mode of enforcing them. Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and the Bill goes

Washington News.

Washington, July 2 .- The Senate has confirmed Joseph M. Humphreys as Collector of Customs for Richmond, Va. The Chief of Ordnance, in a communication to Congress, says that the retention of Harare known everywhere as the laws of tracts which they have voluntarily asremedy.

Where there is just cause of that all public lands, buildings, and other property there be sold, and that the pro-

Report of the Rossean-Grinnell Commit-

Washington, July 2.-Representatives Spalding, Banks and Thayer, the majority of the Special Committee on the Rosseau. constitutionally respond to such an Grinnell affair, made a report to-day. Then appeal. But where the complaint is condemn Rousseau for caning Grinnell. on included in the least degree the laws not against the remedy which the law the ground that an act of violence against a gives, but against the contract Representative is an act of insurrection made to enforce them. Strictly gives, but against the contract against the people he represents, and that speaking, there is and can be no such which the party has made, then there Rosseau committed an inexcusable breach can be no constitutional response to of the privileges of the House. They, therefore, offer a resolution for his expulsion, while they recommend another resolution saying that the personal reflections of Grinnell on Rousseau, in debate, merits the disapproval of the House. The minority, Raymond and Hagnn, while concurring genf the State, impairs the obligation of craffy in the views of the majority, propose that Rosseau be only reprimanded. The related Because in the modification of port will be hereafter considered.

Suicide of Senator Lane.

WASHINGTON, July 2 .-- Representative with conditions and postponements, as to greatly lessen their value, and algram from Leavenworth, Kansas, saying most renders the collection impractiself through the head last night, and died at nine o'clock to-day. Senator Lane left Washington eight or ten days ago, and at the time complained of being unwell; suffering from nervous debility.

The Cholera.

New York, June 30 .- All apprehensions about cholera here have ceased. There is a case occasionally, but it excites only local attention. Quarantine is also free from the scourge. No deaths or additions yesterday from that disease.

Bill Proposing the Annexation of the British Provinces

Washington, July 2 .- Mr. Banks introduced a bill in the House of Reptions by which the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East rnd West and the Territories of Columbia. Selkork and Saskotchum could be annexed to the United States. As an inbill proposes to pay the debt of each, which amounts in the aggregate to Nineteen thousand men have been recruited for the regular army since pany \$100,000,000 for certain possessions.

Late from Europe.

HALIFAX, July 2 .-- The preparations for war continue night and day. The Federal troops at Frankfort are much dissatisfied, complaining that Austria puts them in danger before she can offer protection.

The Prussians took the Elector of Hesse and his Prime Minister of War. The Prussians left a small garrison in Dresden, and advanced into Bohe-

mia without resistance. A slight collision occurred between the belligerents in Silesia, and the

Austrians retreated. Concerning the communication of France to Austria the Vienna Presse stitutional Amendment, by a straight says that France denies any agreement with Prussia. If Austria is successful and does not menace the existing Kingdom of Italy, and does not advance beyond Milan, France will not interfere, but will assist in concluding peace on a permanent basis, and indemnity to Austria's renunciation of

the fruit of victory, St. Petersburg advices declare that no troops have been moved to the frontier and her policy is non-interrention.

A revolt broke out in Madrid on the 23d. The insurgents furnished the populace with arms, barricades were creeted and fighting commenced. After an obstinate resistance the inargents surrendered at discretion. Narvaes was wounded. General Prim had been arrested at Bayonne by the French authorities.

The London Observer says that a motion will be made in the House of Commons expressive of confidence in the ministry, and promising the favorable consideration of the reform measures next session, if the ministers do not announce the dissolution of Parliament.

News Items.

Washington, June 30 .- It is believed the President will yeto the new Freedmens' Bureau and Tariff Bills if they pass in the form as reported by Committee. The amendments adopted are even more prohibitory than the original bills.

Gen. B. Grimes, of North Carolina, has been pardoned by the President.

A bill before the Senate fixes the compensation of the Collectors of Galveston and Brazos Santiago, at fifteen hundred dollars.

Montrelien, Vr., June 30.—The Democratic State Convention nomina. ed Chas. A. Davenport for Governor, said, is this: That the Legislature had with sufficient authority to protect all loyal and reaffirmed their trust and confidence in the principles of the Democratic party and endorsed President Johnson's restoration policy and demanded the taxation of the United States bonds.

> WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The Senate confirmed the nominations of Martin F. Conway, of Richmond, Va., Ex-Member of Congress from Kansas as Consul to Marseilles, France : Chas. Davis, of Nashville, Tennessee, and Joel Grossard, at Windsor, N. C., as Collector of Customs; Thomas L. Cuthbert as Naval Officer, Charleston, South Carolina.

> PHILADELPHIA, June 30,-The Committee of arrangements for the reception on the 4th of July, have provided accommodations for the President and Cabinet, and Generals Grant, Meade and Hancock, at Lapierre House.

> Washington, June 30 .- Maj. Gen. John Pope succeeds Hooker, at New York, relieved in consequence of continued ill health. Hancock takes Popes place in the West.

The Special Committee of the Senate have agreed to report a bill appropriating four millions for temporary repairs on the Mississippi Levies. The bill will past the Senate, and several

The total receipts from internal revenue customs, miscellancous sour-ces, sales of public lands and direct taxes from sales of public land for the fiscal year ending to-day will it is estimated at the Treasury Department, foot up over five hundred and fifty, million dollars; receipts from internal revenue, as estimated, will be three hundred and seventy million dollars. Direct tax about two million. From miscellaneous sources, sixty-five million, and from sales of public lauds about six hundred thousand dollars.

Three persons were pardoned to-day by the President, Mrs. Mary Call Mrs. Mary W. Anderson and O. P Daniel, of Green county, Ga. All of those applicants come under the \$20, 000 clause of the Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The Sente adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and to inquire into tee propriety of purchasing grounds, not less than one hundred acres, for a public park and site for the Presidential Mansion.

win the race, and fell dead at the

Up to the 27th ult., 119,624 emigrants arrived at the port of New York. The number to the same date last year was 70,404.

It is reported that Governor Fair-child, of Wisconsin, will not call an extra session of the Legislature of that State, unless there is a unanimity of action in all the States.

On the 27th ult., in the Connecticut Legislature the House, concurred with the Senate in ratification of the Conparty vote. A hundred guns were fired on the Green in honor of the oceasion. Connecticut is the first State to ratify the Amendment.

Senator Lane did not die immediately. A Leavenworth Dispatch says he was alive at the latest accounts, further, sice proposes for Italy to pay but unconscious and without hopes of recovery.

The joint resolution authorizing the ourchase for \$50,000 of a law library as passed the Senate.

There is much excitement in Nicaraga over discovering of gold in Cheritals District.

The Gavt. of Chili have forbidden Spanish subjects to enter the Territory of the Republic and ordered those resid ing to leave within thirty days. There will be another revolution perhaps in

President Perez's message was received with hisses and exclamations of

A letter has been received here from Major-General Magruder, late of the Confederate army, asking a friend to intercede with the United States Government in his behalf, written from the city of Mexico. Magrader says: want permission to return to the United States -the Imperial Government has gone to hell, and has no money, and we have to get away from here. Many have already left. Price, myself, and a few others yet remain, but we must look out some place to go to. There is no hope for anything more here."

The steamer Mattie and the steame Herot, with twenty passengers and a large mail, nine days from Brazos, Santiago, arrived here at three a. m., in distrest. The steamer Mattie is a wreck and the steamer Herot out of coal. 24th of June by Imperial General Mejia Gens, Mejia Alverez and staff, wit! portion of their commands are enroute to Vera Cruz. Latest dates report Mat amoras quiet.

The Editor of the Augusta Chronicle, who is on his travels in Goorgia, says; Three-forths of the land in cotton which I have seen cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, make more than one third of an ordinary yield saw one field in Burke county, of about 120 or 130 acres, which I am sure will not make one bale of cotton. The same land I have seen in cotton before the war, when it yielded from fifty to sixty bales. On another plantation in the same county I noticed a field of 40 or 50 acres which I am sure will not make a single bale. I do not pretend to say that these two instances are fair exam ples of the average prospect of the crop. I do say, however, that they are by no means isolated instances. I have heard numbers of such cases."

Distinguished Personages in the European War.

The following are brief descriptions of some of the most notable characters who will figure in the great revolution in Europe.

THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

SKETCHES OF THE CHIEF COMMAND. of the most prominent Members of the ERS OF THE ARMY OF THE EMPIRE. --House indicate their intention to vote, The really distinguished leaders of the Austrian army are few in number, and nearly all well advanced in ago. They served in 1812 and 1813 under Princo Schwartzenburg, made the campaign of Hungary in 1849, that of Italy against Charles Albert, and that of 1859, the most important of all. In case of a war, those who appear destined to the principal commands are the following: The Archduke Albert, son of the immortal Prince Charles, Marshal Henry de Hesse, Benedick, Schwartzenburg and Clam-

Marshal de Hesse is seventy-three years of age, spare in person, and of active mind and habits. His career dates from the battle of Wagram, in which he took part, being in his seven teenth year. It was he who decided the Austrian victory over the Predmontese in 1848, by the stragetical movement from Verona, and he took a very active part in the battle of Novana. The Italians regard him as a very formidable enemy, and admit that he will give them no little trouble.

Prince Schwartenburg is tall, wellmade, and very vigourous, notwithstanding his seventy-two years. In 1848 he commanded a division of cavalry in Ita ly. He distinguished himself at the bat The Albany Argus says that some the of Comorn, in Hungary, by provent-sporting men in Ulster County—one a citizen of some previous standing—from debouching on the right bank of the have been held in \$1,000 bonds for the Danube. At the battle of Magenta he The Albany Argus says that some sporting men in Ulster County—one a citizen of some previous standing—have been held in \$1,000 bonds for the offence of poisoning a race-horse of a rival. The noble animal withstood

the effects of the drug long enough to Austrians. At Solferino he was in the left wing, opposed to Gen. O'Neill. He is one of the most brilliant officers of the Austrian army, and is, morover an au-

thor. Marshal Benedick is only flity eight. While a colonel, in 1848, hs fought in he campaign against the Piedmontese. In 1859 he commanded the Eighth Corps at San Martino, Since Radet sky's death he has been first warrior of Austria. It is probable that he will be charged to oppose the Prussians. The life of Count Clam Gallas has been very active; he has shared in all wars of Austria since 1848. In Hungary however, he only succeeded in vanquishing Gen. Bem through the aid of the Russians. At the present he commands the First Corps of the Austrian army

of Prague. We must not omit to mention Gen. Gablentz, who commanded the Austrians in the war against Denmark, and Gen. Ramming, to whom Austria was indebted in the Hungarian campaign for the decisive success obtained at Temesvar.—Sakit Public, of Lyons.

THE ITALIAN GENERALS .- A letter from Florence says :- "Since nothing but war now is talked of, the following sketch of the principal Italian generals may not be uninteresting. Gen. La Marmora is in person a tall thin man; his face displays a very decided nose, almost always surmounted by the fashionable princenes. He has a passion for the military art, and is inflexible on all points of disciplin. He does not understand any favoritism, and Victor Emanun! says jestingly that 'he has not credit enough to name a drimmer in his own army.' After Gen. La Marmora, the and he lies generally upon his back, with most conspicuous soldier is General his legs a little apart, covered with perspiraarmy.' After Gen. La Marmora, the Cialdini. He is a small, well looking man, with a quick and intelligent eye, wears a great moustache and a beard wears a great moustache and a beard attack of rheumatic fever appears to have like the Chasseurs de Vincennes. He seized the individual, but for the want of is the only individual of the Italian army the heart symptoms. Again, the disease to whom General La Marmora permits this eccentricity, for he himself is moust poisoning in many of its symptoms, but tached conformably to the regulations. Jeneral Cialdini is very popular in Itay, and passes for a man of action and esource, well knowing how to win his men and give them all confidence. The Italian army possesses two other superior generals, Durando and Della Rocca. The former is a veteran of the Italian independence, and is esteemed by everybody; the latter, the first aid-de camp to the King, is a man of about sixty, with white hair and moustache; both being very distinguished officers.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA .-- If the Prussean armica are therefore every grain of muscle contained out forward under Prince Frederick Charles, they will have no very remarable leader, since the Prince is mainly distinguished as the on in- law of Queen Victoria, and is said to be afflicted with the chronic sta- | twenty eight millions of these animals," pidity which affects Prussian princes. He will necessarily be surrounded by a very able staff, and men of military gerius will command his corps. But when

Garibaldi is represented to be in exand walks miles every day, in order, as ie says, to accustom his legs to long marches. His brother died recently.

A fact of great significance, as show ng that France expects to take a part in the coming war, is that Abbe Laine, the Emperor's first chaplain, has been arduous and dangerous service necessary to made chaplain-in-chief of the army. This priest served as chaplain in the Italian war of 1859, and was at the battles of Magenta and Solferino.

What "Trichiniasis" Is.

HOW WORMS GET INTO HUMAN MUSCLES. Dr. Wynter's recent work contains a paper about the unpleasant Trichiniasis caused by the Linute worm Trichnice Spiralis, which professor Owen found as long ago as 1865, in muscles taken to him from the dissecting rooms of Guy's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals in London.

How the worm got into the musele was unknown till Zenher, in 1860, connected cause with effect by tracing the triching in the voluntary muscles of a girl who died, to the triching in raw ham and sausages that she had eaten. Pork is the dangerous meat; the pig gets triching by cating dead rats and other gaubage, and if the pig's flesh before so theroughly cooked as to kill the worms it may carry living triching into the human stomach, whence they pierco their way to the muscle's tissue. D. Wynter

After entering the alimentary cause the parasite finds its breeding ground, and brings forth immense numbers of young, which immediately begin to make their way through the coats of the intestines and migrate into their muscles.

It is a singular fact that these disagrees ble adventurers always select the voluntary muscles, or those which are moved at our will. The heart and kindeys, and those parts of the viscera which act independently of the will, are scarcely ever effected. It s, indeed, a matter of dispute how the forms get distributed so generally over the body, some anatomists asserting that they make their way directly by boring, as the ship-worm bores through a piece of timber, but Dr. Thudichum, who was appointed in 1864 to investigate the subject by the medical officer of the Privy Council, asserts that they enter the circulation, and are in this manner distributed equally over every part of the body. To use his words: "Arrived in the capillaries (terminal blood vessels,) a renewed effort at locomotion, enter the circulation a second time, and untimely perish in the lungs, or arrive in some mu cle to obtain a late asylum."

This hypothesis certainly seems the most reasonable, as it is in agreement with the known means by which other entoza migrate. Arrived at the muscular tissues, it seems again questionable whether the worm attacks the muscles. Leuckhart says they penetrate the sarcolemma, and cat the must cular fibre itself. Dr. Thudiehum says thay he has never seen but once the worm in the-muscle, but always outside of it. It is cor-b tainly a strange fact, that, in many cases, persons attacked with trichiniasis, have not only perfectly recovered from its effects, but have become as strong as ever. It could scarcely have happened that the muscles of these patients has been ted upon by vast colonies of worms, which would have inevitably destroyed them beyond repair. The probability is that the worm finds its way into all the tissues. Between the third and fourth week after immigration, the triching has become full-grown, and now it begins to prepare its capsule. It becomes fixed to the spot in which it is, solid matter is deposited around it, and, curled up, it lies immovable in its plastic capsule, and dies unless received again into the alimentary canal of another animal, which in this case of course The presence of these encapsuled triching

in the muscles may cause irritation, but that speedily subsides ; and it is pretty clear that many persons suffer little harm from them whilst thus curled up, as they have been found in the bodies of subjects that have been dissected, and whose previous history gave no evidence of their existence. On the other hand, the malady, when severe, puts on many of the characteristic symptoms of well known diseases. The symptoms of well known diseases. The fever caused by the presence of the parent worms in the intestines may be, as indeed it often has been, taken for gastric fever. Then, again, when the young worms are immigrating into the muscles, the most excruciating agony seizes the patient; he cannot move a muscle without the utmost pain, The face and neck become humid with a dropsical effusion, which gradually extends to the legs and abdomen. An those who have seen a genuine case of trichiniasis cannot be deceived, as the whole symptoms present are consistent with no other disease. In cases of doubt, a piece of

Dr. Thudichum, speaking of a child who died of the disease, says in his export to Mr. Simon: "One preparation from the biceps muscle of a child four and a half years of age, which died on the seventy-ninth day, contained the astonwling number of fifty-eight. Such a preparation was esn an average one hundred trichine. Now, assuming the weight of the muscles on an adult to be only forty pounds, and assuming him to be the victim of trichiniasis, and the parasites equally distributed through-out his body, he would contain upwards of

the living muscle has been excised from

the biceps muscle of the arm; and this test

Conflicting Interests. The Memphis Avalanche has an able artion New England, her interests, and her he comes to cope with Marshal Benedek he will have a tried soldier to compete with, and Prussia will need all her resources and her best generals to be successful. try of such an extensive area as the United States, having such diversity of climate, soil cellent health. He is calm and cheerful and productions, this apparent inconsistency will forever exist, in a greater or less degre

The Avalanche says: England rendered it unlikely that her peo-ple could ever be extensive agriculturalists; but her fine harbors made it certain that she could become powerful as a maritime and naval section, and to train her sons for the build her up in that respect, fishing bounties, from the common treasury, were granted them. As her population increased, her people began to turn their attention to manufactures, as more remunerative than agriculture; and the war of 1812 gave an impetus to this branch of industry which has since become so fruitful of wealth to the New England manufacturer. When the war was over, that interest asked for protection for the first in the history of the Government, and Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, advocated it as a measure of justice to a peo-ple, who, during the war, had largely invested in manufactories, and who would suffer on its sudden close, if they had to contendagainst European importations- He thought this protection should have a limitation; that it should extend to but a few years, so as to enable the factories to adopt all the modern improvements in machinery, and place them on footing to stand an unprotected competition with the world. Thus it was that this system began, and it was so palatable to the Yankee taste that a permanent bounty of protection at the expense of the great interests of the other sections of the Union is deemed by the Yankee a matter of right. What was but a temporary indulgence, New England desires shall be a per-manent system, for a further inflation of its bloated prosperity. These New Englanders know full well that, if the South shall ever regain her power in Congress, she can with the North-west, check-mate them in all their future plans for financial aggrandize-ment; and this is the reason why the South is denied rehabilitation into the Union." There is doubtless more truth in this view of the present attitude of the radical

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have both signified their intention of respecting private property at sea in the coming war. As neither of

party. They dread a union of these natural allies in legislation, which would unquestionably be directed against high tariffs, and all other measures tending to enrich New England at the expense of both the West and the South

West and the South,

them possesses navy enough to do any-body much harm, the sacrifice is not as great as it seems; but it is, neverthe-less, unquestionably an indication, and a valuable one, of the advance of civilizate